

weekly labour for works of communal benefit. The collection of taxes is not satisfactory as out of a total demand of Rs. 20,90,033 including an opening balance of Rs. 7,38,574, only a sum of Rs. 8,62,557 was collected. It is hoped that by the arrangement now ordered of entrusting the collection work to Patels and Shambhogs there will be improvement in collection. Village Panchayets should be asked to make satisfactory arrangements in the matter and in cases of neglect or inability to recover the dues promptly, the powers vested under section 40 should be exercised in time in order to obviate accumulation of arrears.

5. Including the opening balance of Rs. 7,57,509, the amount available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,98,482 of which Rs. 2,80,516 only were spent during the year. The expenditure excluding deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 2,70,100 of which Rs. 1,05,979 or 39 per cent was on public works, Rs. 47,248 or 17 per cent on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 30,483 or 11 per cent on water supply, Rs. 22,556 or 8 per cent on office charges and the rest on other miscellaneous items of expenditure. It is observed that some of the District Boards contributed towards Rural Reconstruction work and Drinking Water Wells in their areas. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,17,966 of which Rs. 8,33,707 was the balance under service heads. Attempts should be made to utilise Panchayet Funds for improvement works according to approved programmes. It is understood that the Revenue Commissioner has issued suitable instructions in the matter. It is necessary and desirable that each Panchayet should draw up lists of major and minor wants, including, say, a dozen items each and concentrate effort on satisfying these wants first.

6. The temporary staff of Panchayet Inspectors sanctioned to help the Amildars in the supervision and control of Panchayets was continued during the year. It has been decided to dispense with this staff and entrust their work to the Revenue Inspectors from the beginning of the next official year.

7. Government are glad to note that during the short period of 17 months the Village Panchayet Scheme was in force, some tangible progress was achieved partly through the exertions of the officers of the Revenue Department and partly through the co-operation of the local people, of whom a large number evinced conspicuous practical interest in the administration of the Panchayets. But it is evident that a large number of these Panchayets have not taken up their duties seriously. The collection of taxes and the judicious administration of Panchayet Funds should receive closer attention. It is hoped that the efforts of honorary organisers and Revenue Officers will help to stimulate the Panchayets to take an increasing interest in the work of rural improvement.

N. MADHAVA RAO,

Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Appointment of trained men as Teachers in Primary Schools in "Special" and "General" vacancies.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 42-43—Edn. 76-25-32, dated 6th July 1926, approving of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education, among others to lay down a rule that trained men will invariably be given preference in the matter of appointments in Primary Schools.

2. Government Order No. 5771-830—C. R. B. 5-26-1, dated 10th June laying down revised rules for the guidance of appointing officers.

ORDER NO. D. 7331-32—EDN. 690-28-1, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1929.

Government are pleased to issue the following further instructions in the matter of the preference to trained men for appointments as teachers in Primary Schools:—

1. In "General" vacancies of teachers which are open to candidates of all communities, trained men will have preference over untrained men irrespective of community.

2. In "Special" vacancies of teachers which are open only to members of backward communities, as among the candidates of such communities trained men will have preference over those who are untrained; but a Brahmin candidate should not be appointed in such special vacancies in preference to a non-Brahmin candidate on the ground that the former is trained and the latter is not.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Raising the limit of Combined Leave to eight months on the production of a Medical Certificate.

ORDER NO. FL. 5287-346—S. & A. 1-28-22, DATED 17TH JANUARY 1929.

The maximum period of furlough on average salary, and privilege leave, combined with such furlough now limited to six months, under Article 209A Clauses (iii) and (v), Mysore Service Regulations, when taken in India may be extended up to eight months, provided a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XXVI, Mysore Service Regulations, is produced in support of the application for the extension of leave.

2. Necessary Addenda and Corrigenda Slip to Mysore Service Regulations will issue separately.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR
*Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.*

Passes Orders about training Pandits in Agama Sastra.

ORDER NO. 1356-9—MUZ. 133-27-12, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1929.

There are a large number of Temples and Mutts in the State endowed with Government grants and Government in the Muzrai Department exercise supervision over them, and, in some cases, they have also to assume direct management of these institutions. It is necessary to adopt measures for preserving the methods of worship and conducting other religious ceremonies, as laid down in the Agama Sastras and as authorised by tradition.

2. The existing arrangements for the training of students in Agama Sastras and for consultation in matters relating to methods of worship in temples is by no means satisfactory.

3. There are at present six appointments for teaching Agama Sastras in the Sanskrit College, Mysore—three on Rs. 25—3—40 each, three on Rs. 20—1—2 each, and two Pandits in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office on Rs. 30—2—50 each. There is not full work for the men employed in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office and it is difficult also to obtain the services of men possessing the required qualifications for holding offices of Agamiks. In the Sanskrit College at Mysore, no teacher has been appointed for Saivagama for want of a competent person, and there are now only two teachers and one of even these two, is only a senior student. Five out of the six posts in the College are therefore vacant, due to the fact that qualified persons are not available and the pay allowed is also poor.

4. It is necessary, in the circumstances stated above to arrange for having well qualified staff in the College for teaching all the three systems—Saiva, Vaikhanasa and Pancharatra. No persons proficient in the theory and practice of the